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VOL. IX.-NO. 19.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 6, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE STRICKEN SOUTH.

Run up the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. Banners to the Masthead, Workers, and Fall to Everywhere!

ATLANTA, GA., July 20 .- The sensation created by the report of City Warden Henter to the City Council recently to the effect that he was daily called upon to furnish the means of sustenance cotton mill wage slaves in Atlanta, been followed up by a full investipation of the condition of affairs at the mills. This investigation shows that, while many have been helped by the diy, hundreds more are in dire distress, and are given no help. To add to this awful condition of affairs, on Saturday night, July 15th, at midnight, 400 operatives at the Fulton Cotton Mills were discharged and notice of eviction was served on them, from the company's houses, to take effect July 2021

bouses, to take effect July 22nd.

The Fulton Mills recently started a night run; advertised for workers, and brought them here from as far as Texas; many of the night workers were children; they were required to go to work at 6 p. m., and work till 6 a. m.—12 hours. The children couldn't stand it; many of them fell asleep at midnight, standing at the machines; and because these people could not work like engines they were suddenly discharged, and or-dered to get out of the Company's houses. Not only are they thrown out of doors, but everything they made as wages has been stolen from them by the Capitalist thieves. The 400 starving slaves will, no doubt, now be used to displace those now working elsewhere, if it is possible to cut wages any lower. Not only has this concern robbed labor of all it could, but it secured exemption from the payment of taxes for twenty years to the city, on the plea that it would invest big capi-

The week before last, a mother and four daughters, living in one of the mill houses on Richard street, were tamill houses on Richard street, were ta-ken sick through lack of sufficient food. After being out of the mill three days, they were sent for to return to work, but were unable to go. Then they were ordered to vacate the house. Two of them being in bed sick, and having no other place to move in, of course could not comply with the order. A special officer of the Mill then appeared on the scene and carrying out instructions of scene, and, carrying out instructions of the company, moved them out into the street, carrying one girl out on a mat tress. They remained on the street for three days, sick and helpless, before their distress was relieved and a shelter provided for them by some of the mill workers.

Another mill worker had a finger Another mill worker had a finger smashed in the machinery. A fellow workman was assisting him to dress it when the superintendent fined him for stopping work, whereupon the man called for his time and walked out. There are more of similar cases that occur daily. Exorbitant rent is charged for the miserable huts called houses owned by the company: two rooms. owned by the company; two rooms, costing \$5 a month. The average rent in the big pig-pen, called "the hotel," of eighty rooms, is sixty cents a room per week, and, as all this is subtracted from the pay of the operatives, and they are forced to occupy the houses at the terms of the Company, it is one of their blg sources of profit. They practically big sources of profit. get their work for nothing, and, as they pay no taxes to the city, are amassing immense wealth through this robber capitalist system. It is the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills I have been talking

Now, I'll go across town to the Ex-

position Cotton M.i.s, and, ye gods and little fishes! listen!

The Exposition Mills, the President which was for some time President of the Atlanta Charity Association, are on Marietta street, about two miles from the center of the city. The mills, two in number, employ about 1,500 men, women and children, whose ages range from nine to sixty years. exist in huts owned by the Company their provisions are purchased from the Company's commissary; they must obey all the rigid rules laid down by the Company, and are as much part and parcel of the great machine as the

whetles and looms.

The "homes" are mainly two-room affairs, many of them at present being old and dilapidated. These houses were, a few years ago, only boards thrown together, with wide cracks between, through which the snow and rain drifted, and are little better now. The best of the "houses" rent for \$2.25 per month, while the older ones bring a dollar less. The squalor, filth, bad ventilation, and unsanitary condition of these houses present a sorry picture. the "homes" are of these houses present a sorry picture. At the rear of one row of houses is a

large pool of stagnant water, with a talet coating of green slime over the entire surface. This miasmatic pond is infinitely suggestive of malaria and sphoid fever, and its presence is enough to contaminate the entire neighborhood. to contaminate the entire neighborhood. Many of the "houses" are built over ditches, in which foul water stands the year round. Quite a number of families are so crowded for space that three or more beds are put in one room, the shameless huddling together of the seams which is thus entailed, being easier imagined than described. In fact, one of the saddest features of life in this squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy; its effect in the squalid colony is the total absence of anything like privacy;

The average pay of a wage-slave at the Exposition Cotton Mills is 40 cents for a day of twelve hours. Many make much less, and there are grown men and women who are paid less than 40 cents. The children, many of whom are from 6 to 10 years of age, get from nine to twenty-five cents a day. The majority of the Exposition Mill hands have the pathetic homeliness of poverty. They show in their cadaverous faces the lack of good food, good air and proper sanitation, and most of them wear that dull and apathetic look noticeable among pages layers. Who have ticeable among wage-slaves who have been crushed to a point beyond resistance. They seem to have settled down to a listless resignation, and, since the lash of Capitalism keeps them in ig-norance, it is a hard matter to make them understand that they can help themselves. The Mill settlement themselves. The Mill settlement swarms with children of all ages and sizes, and most of them are wretchedly dirty and unkempt. It must be borne in mind, of course, that the mothers of these children are usually hard at work in the Mill from daylight to dark. In fact, everybody in the family who is large enough to stand is obliged to work in order to make enough to exist on, and the little ones (babies) have to look after themselves as best they may. A woman who has toiled twelve hours over a loom hasn't much energy left

It costs \$48 to make a bale of cotton in the Mill into cloth, counting labor and all, for which the Capitalist Mill owner receives \$190, thus giving to the Capitalist a profit, ground out of labor, of \$142.

What a Klondike for the capitalists is the cotton industry in the South!

for her household duties.

The Southern papers have for several years flooded their columns with advice to the New England Cotton Mills to move South, always emphasizing the fact that labor was so much cheaper here—about 60 per cent.; that the laborers were so happy and contented that they would mob a labor agitator who came among them; that they loved their cantalist masters as much that their capitalist masters so much that they worked lenger hours and more hours in a week for them than the workers anywhere else, and, besides, they al-ways went to the Mill Church on Sun-day morning, of which the Mill owner is also the owner, and listened to the beautiful sermon of the capitalist-hired minister, who never forgot to con-clude his sermon with a reminder that they should be happy, no matter what condition they were in, and that their poverty in this life was necessary to prepare them for happiness in the next. When the New England capitalists

heard, through the newspapers, of the feast that Cotton Mill capitalists were having in the South, they sent a committee of their number here to see if it was true; but about that time some Socialist agitators came South, too, and, while here the second of their capitalist agitators. cialist agitators came South, too, and, while the investigation was proceeding, lo and behold! what happened? A big strike at the Fulton Cotton Mills, in Atlanta! The Mill slaves were organizing, when a number of them were discharged and supplanted by negro labor, because it was cheaper and unorganized. Thereupon the entire force of Mill workers struck and after being of Mill workers struck, and, after being out several days, won the strike, al-though the active participants in the strike were later discharged and their union crippled. But while the strike was in progress, the Executive Committee of the strikers issued a manifesto to the people, and this manifesto is such a strong indictment against capitalism that it is herewith repro-

MANIFESTO OF THE STRIKERS ISSUED BY TEXTILE UNION.

The Strikers Declare they are not Fighting the Negroes, but are Contending Only for Their Rights-Plain Talk About the Mil

To Whom it May Concern:

We, the employees of the Fulion Cotton Mills, herewith present to the public the attitude of the cotton mill workers in the present controversy. Notwithstanding the fact that these 1,400 wage-workers, composed mostly of women and children, have for years been compelled to have their flesh and blood counted in dollars and cents by the mill owners, owing to excessively long hours of work and extremely low wages, they are now subjected to such indignities as would meet the condemnation of every loyal white citizen of Atlanta, and also of the majority of self-respecting black citizens.

The efforts of the Fulton mill owners to force the white women and girls employed there to work with the negro women who were placed among them, is a deliberate attempt to eliminate the white wage-slaves from this avocation and substitute black wage-slaves, because they will work cheaper, although the white wage-slaves do not live but simpry exist.

The real question at issue now is one of

because they will work cheaper, although the white wage-slaves do not live but simpry exist.

The real question at issue now is one of wages and not of prejudice. The mill owners know that the white workers are organizing and becoming more intelligent, and they are making an effort to keep them in subjection by employing cheaper labor and forcing the white workers out of employment. The large dividends declared by the cotton mill proprietors enable them to employ white labor and pay good wages and still make good profits, but their desire to acquire great wealth at the cost of human life blinds them to all acts of fairness, and they adopt methods which degrade manhood, prostitute womanhood and debauch childhood.

The published accounts of the controversy make it appear to the public that it is a strike originating in racial prejudice, but such is not the case. It is a strike against forcing those people out of work who have field the positions for years, and against the damnable wage-slave system which is building up this cotton mill and the cotton industry of Atlanta on the bodies and souls of the daughters and sons of the fair southland.

The cotton workers are simply fighting an intelligent battle for the right to live; the right to work, and receive for that work living wages.

We realize that under the system of competitive capitalism conditions cannot be permanently improved, and that this system must be supplanted by a co-operative system in which all shall have the opportunity to apply their labor power properly, before permanent relief can come to the people.

We call the attention of the people to the fact that the Messrs, Eisas are endeavoring to divert public opinion from the real question at issue, and to make it appear that we are not justified in opposing at the present time, their efforts to displace us with what would prove to be within a short time cheaper labor. Had we not struck against this at the beginning, we would shortly have been in a worse condition and be given much lower pay and worse treatment than ever before.

The white employees of the Fulton and other cotton mills are subjected to treatment worse than that ever allotted to the chattel slaves, and as proof of this we invite the people to go among them and learn the conditions under which they exist. It is a sad commentary upon our so-called civilization that such a state of affairs prevails among the wage-workers at the Fulton and other cotton mills, and we therefore call upon the people of Atlanta to support the cotton mill workers in their fight to self-preservation: for the right to life and liberty, and against the inquitous treatment to which they are subjected.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTER TEXTILE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TEXTILE WORKERS' UNION.

When the New England labor fleecers read this, they packed up their duds and went back to New England, and told their fellow labor fleecers that it was useless to come South; the agitators were already there, the discontent was spreading, and the Cotton Mill workers had begun a rebellion against conditions, and then they started to capture Cuba and the Philippines.

Some time after this strike, a big some time after this strike, a big strike of Cotton Mill workers occurred in Columbus, Ga., and this was followed by a still bigger strike of 5,000 Mill workers in Augusta, lasting three months, since which time "mum" has been the word with the newspapers as happy and contented.

In the winter time there is intense suffering in the Cotton Mill districts. Last winter Sarah Stone, after a life of hard labor in the Mill district, froze and starved to death. She was in a hut without food or coal, and a cold spell strong tool or coal, and a cold special came, after which the body of Sarah Stone was found frozen to death. She was a respected woman, who had worked for years in the Mill district. There are many instances of suffering and death when cold weather begins (and for about two months in the winter time, it is very cold here, the thermometer last winter going to 10 degrees below zero), and to give the reader a more definite idea of conditions at this place, the following, headlines and all, is an exact reproduction of an article which appeared in the Atlanta "Jour-nal," a daily paper published here, which shows that words can hardly describe the condition of the people at the Exposition Cotton Mills:

CRY FOR GOD'S POOR ...

Indescribable Misery, Suffering and Poverty—
At the Very Doors of Wealthy Atlanta—
Pestilence and Famine in the Exposition
Mills Factory District—As Terrible as that
in the Czar's Domain—The Living are Starving by Degrees—The Dead are Unburied—
Many of the Sufferers will be Relieved by
Death before To-morrow Dawns—Plea for
Immediate Relief.
If there ever was an instance where words
are totally inadequate to express terrible misery, suffering and poverty that instance has
avisen in Atlanta.
"The Journal." on behalf of the stricken
poor of the Exposition mills factory district,
where famine and pestilence are to-day making worse ravages than among the serfs of
Russia, appeals to every Christian man and
woman in Atlanta's borders to lend a hand
at once for the amelioration of their suffering.
They are dying now, as you read this—
starving to death. The bodies of their dead
are unburied. The living are suffering with
pneumonia, fever and measles, and have
neither food, fuel or clothing.
This factory district is just outside the city
limits, and is reached by the Marietta street
car line. The district comprises over two hundred roughly constructed one and two-room
frame houses. "The Journal" some time ago
sent a representative among the occupants of
these buildings and described their povertystricken condition.
For a while the good Samaritarans of Atlanta responded liberally and the suffering of

stricken condition.

For a while the good Samaritarans of At-lanta responded liberally and the suffering of these unfortunates was temporarily relieved. Since that time, however, the inroads of pov-erty, famine and pestilence have produced misery that is overpowering and terrible to

The bodies of sufferers whom death has releved, remain unburied, and lie in the same room with those whom pneumonia or fever are fast leading to death, who have no one to even hand them a drink of water; who have no clothing or bed covering; who lie about on the floor of the hut they call a home, and starve and shiver through the bleakness of this dreary day.

"The Journal" begs you in the name of humanity, in the name of that Christian civilization which such an instance of suffering as this drags down, to help these people at once.

as this drags down, to help these people at once.
Go out to their houses this afternoon or tonight and witness their suffering. See the
rooms wherein eight or ten members of one
family are striken down, where pneumonia and
fever and measies are attacking their emaclated bodies, where there is no sanitation, no
help or protection from the city, no medicine,
no food, no fire, no nuress—nothing but torturing hunger and death!

All those who are willing to aid as nurses
or to help in the movement to relieve the distress of these sufferers are called upon to assemble at the home of Rev. J. B. Hawthorne,
76 Walton street, at 6 o'clock this evening. This
is for immediate relief.

Another meeting of all people who can contribute towards or in any way assist in therelief of these people will be held in the basement of the First Raptist Church to-morrow
morning at 9 o'clock. Every good Samaritan
and every Christian in Atlanta who can help
in this matter is urged to be present.

In the meantime any contributions for the
sufferers in the way of money, food, fuel, or
clothing can be sent to the "Journal" office.

If you wish to hear from any other author-

fige.

If you wish to hear from any other authority of the misery of these people go to Dr. Hawthorne, Mrs. John M. Green, Mrs. J. D. Esterlin or Mr. Robert Monteith, who have been constant visitors recently among the "Warers."

been constant visitors recently among the sufferers.

"I have been in the slums of New York and other large cities," said Dr. Hawthorne this morning, "but I can truthfully say that I never saw misery or sufering equal to this, "It is indescribable—the misery and suffering they endure," said Mrs. Green. "In one instance there is a paralytic, a boy who is idiotic, for whom his parents are unable to provide food. The sick have no one to even hand them a glass of water, the little children are crying for bread, and the most abject poverty is to be found on all sides. It is too horrible.

There are among the sufferers several who

horrible.

There are among the sufferers several who will die before morning. As the houses are outside the limits the city can do nothing. It rests upon the good Samaritans of Atlanta, and to them is the appeal made.

After reading the above, can any one doubt that the big dividends made by the state of the country of

crushing the workers in the Cotton Mills represent crime in all its hideousness?

The writer went to Columbus, Ga., recently, and found that the Cotton Mill workers in the big Eagle and Phonix Mills there were about on a par

with the slaves at the Exposition Mills here, and in North and South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and other cotton States through which the writer has travelled, the cotton mill workers were found to be equally as abject and pov-

erty-stricken.

The black chattel slaves in the South forty years ago. lived better than do
the white Cotton Mill wage slaves in
the South to-day. The black chattel
slave had a home, was well fed, was
cared for when sick, and was never out
of a job. The white wage-slave doesn't
set enough wages to be well fed, when get enough wages to be well fed; when he gets sick he is not cared for; and if he doesn't comply with all the dictates of his capitalist master, he has no home and no job. While chattel slavery was wrong and should never have been permitted to exist, yet it was a Paradise compared to the present wageslavery which should be as completely wined conwiped out.

Is more convincing proof needed to show that the workers are living in a capitalist hell?

The fangs of capitalism, dripping with the blood of its thousands of victims already murdered, are more and more piercing the vitals of the workers now living. This Monster of destruction will continue its deadly work of crime, debauchery and prostitution until, arriving at the station of reckoning, it will be met and annihilated by the un-compromising class-conscious forces of the Socialist Labor Party, together with the Socialist Labor Party, together with the Trade and Labor Alliance, and not a vestige of it will remain. Down with the rule of Capitalism! Up with the Socialist Republic!!

Maryland Convention.

FOR GOVERNOR: J. A. Rugemer. FOR COMPTROLLER: Julian Pierce. BILTIMORE, Md., July 29, 1899 .- The

State Convention of the Socialist La-

bor Party of Maryland convened at the

Labor Lyceum July 28th, and was called to order at 8 p. m., by the Secretary of the Maryland State Committee, Comrade R. T. Maycumber. The Convention then proceeded to elect temporay chairman and secretary as follows: Chairman, Henry A. McAnamey; Secretary, R. T. Maycumber. The following Comrades were then elected as a Committee on Credentials: Julian Pierce, Edward P. Coleman, Theo. Meyer. The report of the Committee on Credentials showed the following delegates present at the Convention duly entitled to seats: Alfred Johnson, M. C. Massie, Julian Pierce, Section Washington; A. Rugemer, M. Schmit, Frederick Diekman, Section Canton; Henry A. McAnamey, John G. Miller, Robert W. Stevens, Theo.. Meyer, Section Baltimore; Frank Kurtinaitis, First District Assembly Branch Baltimore; R. T. Maycumber, Third District Assembly Branch Baltimore; Edward P. Coleman, Second Ward Branch Baltimore. A vote being taken on the report of the Committee, the same was accepted, and the fore-going delegates seated as delegates to the Convention. On motion of Delegate Pierce, the Temporary Chairman and Secretary of the Convention were made permanent. The Convention then went into the nominations for candi-dates for Governor and Comptroller, with the following result: Comrade J. A. Rugemer was nominated as the Party's candidate for Governor, and Comrade Robert W. Stevens was nominated as the candidate for Comptroller. Comrade Julian Pierce, Henry A. Mc-Anarney and M. C. Massie were elected as a committee to draft a suitable platform the same to be submitted to the

State Committee for approval.

A resolution was then adopted authorizing the State Committee to raise as large a fund as possible to be used in putting THE PEOPLE into the hands of as many workingmen in Maryland as possible during the next three months. The following resolutions, after full discussion, were unanimously adopted by the Convention:

WHEREAS, It has always been the belief of the Socialist Labor Party that the Party should own the Party press; and

WHEREAS, Acting on that belief, the Socialist Labor Party built up the "Vorwärts," German official paper, and THE PEOPLE. English official paper, and made a contract with the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association, of 184 William street, New York City, for pub-lishing the aforesaid papers; and

WHEREAS, The "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association has recently brought forward the claim that the aforesaid papers are its private property, and in its effort to make fact out of theory, has denied the right of the Socialist Labor Party to control the editorial departments of the aforesaid papers, and has further turned them into mercy hostile to the Party. Thereinto papers hostile to the Party; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we indorse the action of the National Executive Committee in calling for a general vote on the proposition to withdraw from the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association, and, second, for its energy in preventing the "Volkszeitung" Publishing Association from getting rossession of sociation from getting possession of the property of the Party held by the National Executive Committee.

RESOLVED, Further, that we indorse the NEW YORK PEOPLE in its position in the "Volkszeitung" contro-

versy.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

R. T. MAYCUMBER.

GENERAL VOTE

Ordered by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

COMRADES:-At its regular weekly meeting of Tuesday, August 1st, the National Executive Committee took a full survey of the situation created by the "Volkszeitung" conspiracy, and of all the previous events bearing a relation to it, with the following result:

Outside of the City of Greater New York, where the conspirators, with their sympathizers and dupes, constitute a hopeless minority of the membership of the Party in the said city, such as it was before the "Volkszeit g's" abortive coup d'etat, the whole country, with the exception of three hotbeds of local selfish machination, stands as firm as rock in support of the National Executive Committee.

The three exceptions are as follows:

1. PHILADELPHIA, whose German so-called "Socialist" paper, "Tageblatt," established on the same unsound finan-cial principles, and consequently following the same lines of fakir-propitiating and middle-class-cajoling policy as the "Volkszeltung," is a natural center of conspiracy against the Party. Philadelphia has been suspended, and is to be forthwith reorganized with its faithful element.

2. CHICAGO, who since the dark days of the Anarchists, has been morally, mentally and physically disrupted, and whose present aspiration to become the seat of the National Executive Committee is egged on by the ambition of the "Workers' Call" to become the national official organ of the Party in place of THE PEOPLE. Chicago is of little importance, but it is vigilantly watched, and its loyal and honorable element is ready to take proper action as soon as the occasion may call for it.

3. CLEVELAND, until yesterday the seat of a traitorous and incapable Board of Appeals, but now suspended, and about to be reorganized, as will be seen from the resolutions published below. There, also, an ambitious newspaper, clique—the "Citizen" clique—is the cen-ter of machination. Cleveland has long been watched by the National Execu-tive Committee, and the developments there are significant. In the first place, before the dispute of the "Volkszeitung" with the Party had reached an acute stage, Alexander Jonas, one of the chief plotters of the New York band, secretly visited Cleveland, and specially "saw" the members of the Board of Appeals From that time the decisions of that Board began to be more remarkable than ever. Already then the Cleveland Sections had gradually become domi-nated, in part by hair-brained confusionists, and in part by a labor fakir element that joined the Party for self-protection in the pursuit of its trade. Men of the latter sort, finding that the ity they sought, now turned around and used it in an attempt to smash the Party. Kenney, the National Secretary Party. Kenney, the National Secretary of the Brassworkers—whose president, Lynch, has been repeatedly nailed in the columns of THE PEOPLE—typifies this element, while the feather-brained, valugiorious confusionists, who, falling short of distinction in Populism, court to she in the related S. I. P. for sought to fish in the rising S. L. P. for what they had failed to catch in the sinking hull of the P. P., are best typifield by Haves and Bandlow. From Ibsen's letter to the latest achievement of the Cleveland Sections and the Board of Appeals in recognizing the "Volks-zeitung's" Kangaroos, without even giving the N. E. C. previous notice of its trial for life and pre-arranged execution, the facts are so well known to the readers of THE PEOPLE that there is no need to state them here again. In reply to the latest performance "Cleveland Comrades." the following Resolutions and Action of the National Executive Committee speak for them-

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The Party's Constitution provides in unequivocal language that, in case of the suspension of the National Executive Committee, the only body that is to pass upon such action is the whole membership of the Party by referendum vote;

WHEREAS, The National Board of Appeals, located in Cleveland, O., has put the climax upon its long list of ridiculous, indecent and even treasonable decisions by itself presuming to pass upon the late alleged "suspension" of the National Executive Committee. thus arrogating to itself the functions of the Party referendum, and thereby even usurping the sovereign rights of the whole Party's membership; WHEREAS, Such conduct is all the

WHEREAS, Such conduct is all the more flagrant in view of its being an attempt to uphold the admittedly illegal methods pursued by the organizers of the said alleged "suspension," wholly subversive of the Party constitution, which the Board of Appeals is pledged to uphold, and additionally flagrant in that not even the forms of judicial decency were observed and the side decided against given an opportunity to be heard; and

whereas. The Sections of Cleve-land, O., have by a majority vote, sus-tained the Board of Appeals in its usurpation; therefore, be it RESOLVED, That Section Cleveland be, and hereby is, suspended, and the

National Secretary is ordered to pro-ceed to reorganize the Section with the members who vainly sought to avert treason in their ranks; and

WHEREAS, This suspension of Section Cleveland inevitably carries with it tion Cleveland inevitably carries with it the temporary suspension, as a member of the Party, of each and every member of the Board of Appeals, even though he may not be a party to the traitorous conduct of said Board, and may imme-diately recover his membership in the reorganized Section:

reorganized Section:

RESOLVED, That, acting in accordance with Sec. 6, Art. 5 of the Party Constitution, the National Executive Committee hereby appoints Section Providence, R. I., to choose a temporary Board of Appeals, that will act until the referendum vote hereinafter called for shall have taken place; and for shall have taken place; and

WHEREAS. Every step of the National Executive Committee has always—and most especially since the reckless attacks made upon it by the "Volkszeitung" conspirators—been carefully taken with a strict regard for the Party Constitution, so as to challenge any possible insinuation that it assumed powers which it did not clearly possesses. which it did not clearly possess; and

WHEREAS, The condition created by the necessary suspension of Section Cleveland is without a precedent;

RESOLVED. That the present action of the National Executive Committee, taken, as aforesaid, in accordance with Sec. 6 of Art. 5 of the Constitution, is hereby submitted to a referendum vote of the Party for approval or rejection: of the Party for approval or rejection:

RESOLVED. That by the same referendum vote, nominations be made for the seat of the Board of Appeals; and

WHEREAS. The only possible settle-ment of the pending issue—inasmuch as such an issue has been brutally forced upon the membership of the Party—is or the said membership to stand up

for the said membership to stand up and count itself, namely:

1. On one side, those who, fully imbued with the spirit of Revolutionary Socialism, stand by the National Executive Committee and are determined to maintain at any cost and at all hazards, the constitution, platform, tactical resolutions and self-enforced discipline of the S. L. P.; to exact from the officials of their Party organizations, National, State and Local, the utmost vigilance and honesty in the enforcevigilance and honesty in the enforce-ment of the Party policy; to strongly uphold the hands of such of those officials as are faithful to their trusts, and to sternly deal with such as may show weakness, indecision, or treachery un-

der the guise of tolerance and freedom;
2. On the other side, those who countenance factional opposition to the Par-ty policy, coups d'etat à la 'Volkszei-tung.'" and exploitation of the Social-ist spirit of brotherhood and self-sacrifice for the benefit of private, corporate, or banded schemers; and

WHEREAS, Between two such ments as have just been described, there ments as have just been described, there can be no more "harmony," no more "compromise," than between Revolutionary Socialism, which the first one intelligently and honestly represents, and "Bourgeoisism" (or Middle Class Capitalism), of which the other is the stupid or knavish cat's-paw;

RESOLVED, That by the same referendum vote hereby ordered to be taken concerning the above matter, the Party is also hereby called upon to answer the following question: "Is the course of is also hereby called upon to answer the following question: "Is the course of action followed by the present National Executive Committee since it entered into office on March 28th, 1899, approved or disapproved?-Yes or No? The vote shall close on September 9,

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, National Secretary. New York, Aug. 1, 1899.

The Business Manager of THE PEO-PLE authorizes the statement that, in the course of the last three weeks, since last July 15th, there were received over 1,300 new subsribers in this office.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' ALLIANCE.
The above organization will have an important meeting to-day. Sunday, August 6th, 1899, at 10 o' clock A. M., at No. 528 East 11th street, Manhattan. All Socialist machinists should attend.

THE COMMITTEE.

Supplement No. 3

IS OUT.

PRICE, 5 CENTS. Every agitator for the S. L. P. should be in

ion of this valuable little treatise possession of this valuable little treatise. The pending campairns are going to be turned by the capitalist politicians largely into "taxation" campaigns, the same as recent ones wern mainly "money" campaigns.

Send your orders to . . LAE 'R NEWS CO. 147 E. 23rd st., or to THE PEOPLE, & Beek st., Box 1576, N. Y. City.

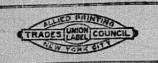
THE PEOPLE.

hed by the Socialist Labor Party, Henry Kuha National Secretary, at 61 Beesman St., Room 305, New York.

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in advance:

One year	
As far as possible, rejected c	ommunications and stamps are



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (President	dential) 2,068
In 1890	13,831
In 1892 (Presid	lential)21,157
In 1894	
In 1896 (Presi	dential)86,564
	82,204

All the past we leave behind,

We debauch upon a newer, mightier world, varied world;

Fresh and strong the world we seize, world of labor and we march, Pioneers! O, Pioneers!

WALT WHITMAN.

TO READERS AND COMRADES .-Take notice that the inscription "Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.," is inserted on the front page of THE PEOPLE, immediately under the title, to the right of the date. The insertion is made, and will continue to stand until further notice, in order to enable the reader, at first glance, to distinguish the Party organ from the counterfeit article that the "Volkszeitung" reactionists are attempting to cheat the public with .-Carry the news to Mary!

THE VOICE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The State Central Committe of Massachusetts adopted and issued the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the necessary and natural development of the Socialist move ment each step of progress is made the scene of battle between the progressive and retrogressive forces within the Party, and on the surface this conflict appears as personal antagonism, as a bitter struggle for supremacy between the so-called leaders, and to this day men insist that the great momentum in society of 50 years ago, consequent upon the introduction of steam as a motive power a century earlier, was a personal conflict between Marx and

"WHEREAS, The evolution of the so-cial organism can but express itself through men by word and deed, the part that men play must be viewed from the social rather than the personal standpoint; harmony is an equilibrium of forces, a standstill; in harmony is activity necessary for the adjustment of forces of higher potential, and the words of men when translated into action are for or against the next step in social well-being

social well-being.
"WHEREAS, The comprehension of this great principle enables us to clearly view the crisis through which we are passing, with New York as the revolu-tionary center, this crisis being the cul-minating point in establishing Socialism upon a basis native to this country; be it, therefore, "RESOLVED, That we support with

added zeal the efforts of our Comrades, Daniel De Leon and Hugo Vogt, editors of our official organ; Henry Kuhn, Secretary National Executive Committee: Lucien Sanial, Charles H. Matchett, Ar-thur Keep, A. Brown, Patrick Murphy and J. J. Kinneally, members of the Na-tional Executive Committee; Lazarus Abelson and such other New York Comrades as stand in the forefront of the battle now being waged for correct enunciation of socialist economics, the indisputable position upon the taxation question, and for the imperative social demand for the S. T. & L. A.

'RESOLVED, That we uncondition-"RESOLVED, That we unconditionally deny all statements and communications purporting to be official in the "Volkszeitung" issue of The People, for July 16, 1899, and that we refuse to entertain any correspondence purporting to be official emanating from its source; be it finally "RESOLVED, That we hall with joy our own edition of THE PEOPLE for

our own edition of THE PEOPLE for July 16, 1899, which has been, and now is, so great a factor in educating the American proletariat in the science and conduct necessary to guide Socialist en-thusiasm into channels of benefit to our country.

THEY START IN EARLY.

At this season, when all over the country strikes are breaking out: when the dumb proletariat is blindly striking about, and not infrequently sold out by its miscreant leaders, an incident is recorded that sheds much light, not on the perverseness of pure and simpledom only, but especially upon its widespread demoralizing effect.

Among the divisions of Labor in rebellious posture during the last week or two, the most sympathetic was that of the newsboys. They were on strike against two types of the Capitalist class: against the new millionaire, "Hungry Joe," of the "World," and the born millionaire, Hearst, of the "Journal." These social waifs-who, ill-clad and worse fed and housed, have been spending their lung-power in rain and sunshine, in snow and sleet, and in the broiling heat, running their little feet off to eke out a miserable pittance, while the above-named millionaires were raking in the shekels out of these starvelings' marrow and life-blood,-struck their little blow. But puny as the blow was bound to be from these children, it

acquired a swing and force that none other of the present strikes could boast A positive public opinion steeled and nerved the youngsters; their cry and their demands called forth a positive response from the public heart, beating strongly under a public vest. When the valuable public sentiment was at its height, it was suddenly pricked. Treason broke out among the leaders of the newsboys. And what treason!

One of them, in genuine political labor fakir style, tried to reach prominence at the expense of his fellows, in the politicians' eyes; with the expectation of gaining "political pull;" he was promptly turned down; but hardly was this danger averted, when a new one, and even a greater one, followed. Two of the leaders are now under bail under charges of blackmail and extortion. The affidavits for their arrests set forth that last Monday they went to the office of Patrick T. Duff, a "World" representative, and offered for the sum of \$600 to call off the strike from Yorkville to the Borough of the Bronx, stating that, "if they did not get the money, they would make the strike stronger than ever, as they could get money to carry it on from some of the opposition dailies which were being benefited by the strike."-all in the approved pure and simple labor fakir style.

These newsboys' leaders begin early. Their minds, poisoned by the miasmas of the putrid movement that has for years been called the "Labor Movement," can conceive of no greater "cleverness" than the "cleverness" of the adult fakir, who allows himself to be used as a tool by the Capitalists in their competitive struggles with one another, and is ever ready to sell out his fellows, who place confidence in him, to either or to both of the Capitalist concerns to whom he is willing to be a cats-paw.

Capitalism, and its first-born, fakirism, are rotten ripe for the mud-scow.

"TEN-HOUR CRIMINALS."

Despite the disastrousness, for the workers, of the recent trolley-men's strike in Greater New York, the capitalist forces of the land seem decidedly incommoded by one of the slogans that the strike gave rise to:-"Ten-Hour Criminals." From New York, as far West as Chicago, the slogan is being written on, commented on, and attempted to be perverted by the capitalist dailles, with a unanimity and insistance that are significant.

The ten-hour day is a law in New York for railway employees; it is one of the "Labor Laws" of the State: it was enacted expressly for the purpose of protecting the workingman; the law was simply brazenly violated-by whom?-by the companies, of course. "Ten-Hour Criminals" was, accordingly, a groan that went up naturally from the breasts of the stricken workingmen when, instead of the law-breaking companies being hauled over the coals, the strikers found THEMSELVES rolling in the dust under the blows of the policemen's clubs. The charge, hurled at the companies in particular, went home and has been felt by the whole Capitalist class; hence their mouthpieces feel constrained to meet it; and they do in such manner that it were money in their pockets if they had left

"Anglo-Saxon Legislation," a term with which the Capitalist papers seek to intellectually brow-beat the workers, in whose hearts the slogan, "Ten-Hour Criminals," is reverberating, can afford no consolation to those papers or the class they stand for. It is not true that "Anglo-Saxon Legislation," as those papers claim, "throws upon each individual the full responsibility for his acts." "Anglo-Saxon Legislation" is not the stupidity that the stupid-criminal Capitalist class' lackeys would make it out; nor yet is it the barbarity that these gentlemen would imply it to be. JAnglo-Saxon Legislation" knew Human Nature, and it is upon Human Nature that it built the elaborate superstructure of its "Public Policy" theory, together with all the supplemental legislation raised thereon. "Anglo-Saxon Legislation," knowing Human Nature, recognized the fact that individuals there were who, owing to their occupation or other circumstances, were exposed to imposition and needed protection, and that "Public Policy" quired the shield of Society to be held over them. Accordingly, to quote just two instances, taken one each from vastly distant ranks in the social ladder, "Anglo-Saxon Legislation" held the Aegis of the Law over sailors and seamen, on the one hand, and over public officials, on the other.

The sailor and seaman, strong and robust, intelligent and quick-witted though he proverbially is, is a ready prey to the sharks ashore; his pursuit, the sea, disables him from competition with the wiles of the land-man; he is unsophisticated; in their hands he is like a child. "Anglo-Saxon Legislation" did not "throw upon him the full responsibility for his acts;" it came to their assistance and protected them by law, the neglect of which had to be borne, not by them in common with the other fellow, but by the other fellow exclusively.

Public officials, influential though they were, and in so far powerful, suffered from a special weakness; their office exposed them to expenditures that they could ill afford. "Anglo-Saxon Legislation" did not "throw upon them the full responsibility for their acts; it came to their assistance and protected them by law, the neglect of which had to be borne, not by them in common with the other fellow, but by the other fellow exclusively.

In the one case, as in the other, the throwing of the full responsibility of their acts upon the classes mentioned was considered contrary to "Public Policy." and, what is more, the principle prevails even to-day, although the public official's status has improved marvelously. Based upon a sense of the knowledge of Human Nature, of a feeling of justice and right, "Anglo-Saxon Legislation" helped the weak. "Labor Laws" are but an off-shoot of the principle.

The working class, owing to the conditions that prevail, cannot have "thrown upon it the full responsibility for their acts:" to do so were inhuman, consequently, contrary to "Public Pol-Wholly dependent upon the Capitalist class for a living, and whipped to sell themselves for a living by the scorpion-scourge of WANT, humane legislation, "Public Policy," "Angle-Saxon Legislation," if you please, peremptorily demands that, while such conditions prevail, the workingman shall be shielded against his extorters, aye, against himself, against the weakness of his status. This is unquestionably the principle at the bottom of "Labor Legislation." It is, accordingly, stupid, and it is as criminal as it is stupid, to invoke "Anglo-Saxon Legislation," as the Capitalist papers are now doing, in favor of the theory that if the Ten-Hour law is violated, then, not the employer only, but the employee also is guilty; "both are 'criminals:" and, "if the former is punished, the latter should be punished also."

Capitalist Society has torn loose from all the moorings of human feelings raised by the wisdom of the ages. On the ocean of the world's history, it has become a derelict, tuat, the sooner it is despatched to the bottom, the bet-

John N. Parsons is making sad experience. First, the Republican Stock Exchange "bears," through the Republican Postmaster, get him to start a strike on the Metropolitan traction lines; and thereupon, the Democrats pull the strings tied to their fakirs in the Tammany Hall Prince's Central Fakirated Union, and Parsons' strikers' union is sat down upon and pronounced a union on paper.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The New York "Sun" styles the New York "Labor Convention," called to meet on August 7, to nominate candidates for judicial offices only

A project of foolishness of which none but incorrigible agitators would be capable. Not so!

"Foolish," indeed, were the idea of really seeking to protect the working class by electing judges only; however powerful judges are to-day, however hard and unconscientiously they press upon the working class, their power for mischief is not inherent in THEM; it is a reflex of the power for mischief that is centered elsewhere, to wit, in the Legislatures; without a Democratic Republican capitalist Legislature, the judiciary would be impotent, for the simple reason that the Legislature has the constitutional power to impeach the judges; with a Legislature that at any moment could hurl them from the bench into civic infamy, the judges would mind their p's and q's; without such Legislature, and especially with one of their own ilk, they can, of course, do what they do with impunity. Accordingly, to capture the judiciary only, and leave the Legislature and the Executive in the hands of the bandit Republican-Democratic class is like paring the claws of the tiger. "Incorrigible agitators," indeed, were the Utopians who conceived and trusted in such a measure for the relief of labor.

But the project is neither "foolish" nor its promoters "incorrigible agitators." "Foolish" acts are usually unintentional; "incorrigible agitators" are usually well-intentioned wool-gatherers. The project is rascally, and its promoters are the regulation fakira

The Hoboken, N. J., "Observer," in commenting upon a décision of the local court, the purpose of which is to deprive the Socialist Labor Party of the use of the streets for public meetings, and in that way limit its opportunities for agitation or throw money into the hands of hall proprietors for rent of halls, says naively:

The police force is maintained by municipalities at the public cost to preserve order and protect life and property. Anything that may tend to obstruct them in the exercise of their duties or to reader those duties more difficult of performance, if wilful, is an offense against municipal government.

Another question, and one of equal importance, is the right of the public to the free and unrestricted use of the streets. It is scarcely necessary to state that the streets are supposed to be open to the general public without classification or distinction of any kind and in all well regulated cities ordinance exist dealing with just such matters.

Here we have a slinging about of big words: "Municipality," the "rights of the public," "obstruction of public thoroughfares," etc., and their use in the capitalist class sense.

What is the municipality but the working class? What is the police force maintained by if not the working class? Can the municipality obstruct itself?

A WARNING.

That the dust raised by recent events in New York should confuse many at present is natural; indeed, that's part of the purpose of the dust-raising. As the dust settles, much that is unclear now to some will become clear enough of ject, and one of much importance to sympathizers as well as Comrades, upon which it were well to dispel the dust as soon as possible. That subject con-cerns the National Executive Com-

The matter presents itself in two as-

With the growth of the Party, a natural desire has arisen to elect the National Executive Committee in such a manner as to render it more NATION-AL. The desire had already been formulated into two concrete propositions, one emanating from Boston, another from Minneapolis; and the recent tur-moil in New York, entrusted at present with the responsibility of electing, etc., the National Executive Committee, has given fresh impetus to the desire for some other system. Indeed, the ques-tion is now frequently heard: Does not this New York row prove that the pres-ent system of electing the National Executive Committee is wrong?

It is not our province, nor is it our purpose here, to venture an opinion up-on the wisdom or lack of wisdom of changing the system. Our purpose upon this point is to clear away a mis-conception, which, if it take root, may seriously interfere with the adoption of a possible good new plan: the best of plans if supported by wrong arguments will suffer in discussion; and it cannot but be the unanimous wish of all the Comrades to have the National Executive Committee elected in the best, the safest way possible.

The belief that the recent turmoil

through which New York has gone is proof positive that a new system has become imperative, is a belief that proceeds from a false comprehension of what it is that did happen; it proceeds from a false, a dangerously false, comprehension of the cause of the present disturbances throughout the whole Party. It is a dangerously false comprehension of the case, because the real cause being overlooked, it may continue, or reappear at some later time. The circumstance that the National Executive Committee is now elected by one city, in this City of Greater New York, had, when closely examined, noth-ing whatever to do with the case. The cause of the shock that the Party has received is, exclusively, the circumstance that the mechanism of the circulation of its national organs was wholly OUTSIDE of the Party's hands, was left wholly IN the hands of an organization that, being an incorporated body, could, dishonorably, of course, yet effectively, for a time defy the Party. In possession of this mechanism—the pa-per's mail list, P. O. permit for second class matter, advanced subscriptions, books, etc.,—the Publishing Company was enabled to be ahead of the Party several days, to spread fts startling "news" from one end of the country to the other, and to throw the Party into confusion and consternation for some little time. Had it not been for this circumstance, neither would the rumpus in New York have had any more effect or significance than the recent troubles in Cincinnati or Milwaukee, nor, and this is much more to the point, WOULD THE KANGAROOS HAVE DARED THEIR ILLEGAL STROKE. Armed, however, with the weapon that the Party had entrusted them with, they felt themselves strong, and imagined themselves omnipotent: indeed, their power waned, until it has now simply impotent hysterics, in the meathat THE PEOPLE reached the comrades, and thus the Party's voice was again heard. From that moment on, the ship straightened up again grad-

Now then, whatever other system of electing the National Executive Committee be adopted, nothing can prevent a dishonorable organization (should it ever again find itself in external possession, acording to law, of the mechanfrom seizing upon them, and again attempting a coup d'etat against The Party, as the Kangaroos have recently done.

A secondary point, closely connected with the above is this other, that should serve as a warning against the dangerous illusion so prevalent in many minds. that wrong can be wholly guarded against by constitutional provisions. It is admitted by the Kangaroos that they proceeded unconstitutionally; their argument, like ten years ago, is that there was no time to spare, "something had to be done quickly," etc.; why, they had to be done quickly," etc.; why, they pride themselves in having proceeded revolutionary. Against such behavior there is no such thing possible as effect-ive constitutional guarantees. Despite all law to the contrary, murder and fraud and house-breaking flourish. No change imaginable in the method

of electing the National Executive Committee can render the Party safe against either of these two closely linked together evils: they can be prevented only by keeping the Party press in the safest way possible, and by promptly, energetically, relentlessly stepping upon the head of Treason and crushing it. There is no other way.

There is a second aspect in which the matter presents itself. From the sor-row into which the Publishing Associa-tion plunged our membership through-out the land flows another serious mis-take, a mistake that is natural, but that it is important to guard against, lest the Party play into the hands of its unhallowed enemies. From unhallowed enemies. From several sources the cry now comes to take the seat of the National Executive Committee immediately from New York. If the cry came only from the few spots where latent treason has been un-masked, it would deserve no notice; but it comes, tho' not from numerous, yet from several honorable sources, and the Kangaroos are seeking to fructify the

Again be it understood that neither under this head is it our purpose to enter the lists in favor of or against any Section. Our purpose is another.

The membership of the Party cannot the membership of the Party cannot be a section.

of a judicial investigation could, and

upon that fact do the gentlemen of the Publishing Association rely for immunity. But neither is a decision upon the bulk of these charges and counter charges needed. Certain facts stick out like peaks over a deluged field. These facts need no judicial investiga-tion to establish them; they are partly admissions and partly Party documents.

1. The Party constitution provides clearly that ALL the Sections located in the city that is chosen as the seat of the National Executive Committee, elect by general vote the National Execu-tive Committee, and if they see fit, suspend it in the same man-ner and submit their action to the referendum of the whole Party; the National Convention chose the City of Greater New York as the seat of the National Executive Committee. that action was unanimously ratified by a general vote; since then three elections for National Executive Committee have taken place, besides a number of bye-elections to fill vacancies; at each election all of the many Sec-

t. located within the territory of Greater New York participated by general vote, and each time the tabulated returns were reported in the Party's or-gans, THE PEOPLE and the "Vor-waerts." All these are matters waerts." All these are matters known to be facts by our membership, and, if have slipped the memory of any, can be easily verified.

2. The gentlemen who undertook to suspend the National Executive Com-mittee ADMIT that they were, at best, only the General Committee of one Section. All questions as to whether or the supporters of the National Executive Committee were or were not the majority at the General Convention; to whether this or that side started disturbances, etc., etc., are merely confusionary and irrelevant. The "sus-pension" proceedings were illegal, re-volutionary so, according to the "suspenders'" own admission.

3. The attempted answer of the Assoclation to THE PEOPLE'S "Sign Posts," article of last April 2, an answer that the Association mailed to every subscriber, contains not a single denial of any important allegation, and these allega tions were all found to be true by the investigation conducted by Section New York and published. The Association consists of many non-Party members, and it upheld the conduct of the zeitung," which, contrary to the Association's own constitution, assailed the Party tactics, through a non-Party member on the editorial staff of the "Volkszeitung."

4. The Association, over the signa-tures of its own Board of Directors, laid claim to proprietary rights in the Party's national organs.

5. The bogus PEOPLE does not attempt to deny the charge that the "Volkszeitung" has boodled, is inconvenienced by class-conscious political action by the Party, and has thereby lost nearly one-third of its circulation.

6. No denial has even been attempted Party members and Labor Fakirs, Philip Bauer among them, led the attempted forcible entry into the Party's premises on the night of the 10th of last month.

7. The Democratic party's taxation articles and falsified statistics of the Volkszeitung" are matters of record. 8. The policy pursued by the National Executive Committee was not only decreed by the Party, but was being overwhelmingly supported by its member-

Etc., etc., etc.

ship.

These facts, from 1 to 8, and many more, stand out clear. They brand the conduct of the "Volkszeitung" element as corrupt and treasonable; they point to interests at its back that the Party is in the field to combat and knock down.

Now then, what, under such circum-stances and at this season, would the transfer of the National Executive Committee to some other city mean but an invitation for similar elements to try the same thing over again at the new seat of the National Exeutive Commit-tee? What else would it mean but to render the Party's National Executive Committee the football of the dirtiest interests in the land, and keep it rolling . . . ?!

Men enlisted in the Party are enlisted

for the arduous, rugged work of the Social Revolution. May feelings of weakness overcome them? The transfer of the seat of the National Executive Committee, at this season and under these circumstances, would mark a victory for the foe, whose claws are sticking out in plain view; and—though Section Greater New York would never falter by the treatment—such treatment would, at this season and under these circumstances, be a humiliation that foes will applaud to the echo, a humiliation that can only redound to the Party's ill, and that the Section does not merit, least of all at this time, when its fortitude saved the Party from a grave calamity.

Let not the desire for "peace" bring dishonor on the Party. Peace without dignity means degradation and decline, -with greater troubles in its wake.

Recovered from its present shock: purified of elements that none but the blindest or most credulous can now fail to see were a hindrance to the Party progress and foes in disguise; let us all hasten to dispel the confusing dust of the conflict and so deport ourselves that the Party may emerge from this try-ing hour without having made one slip, honored, respected and trusted b of its conduct, its self-respect, and the integrity of its spotless career,

Apothegms in Rhyme.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by W. E. C.,
Somerville, Mass.]

Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter and her daughter have
caused a small rebellion in Simia by demanding regal homage.

Mr. William W. Astor is again causing trouhle by his attempts to become a leader in
English society.—News items from the papers.

All India swore they would smite her,
But their threats did in no way affright her:
For she can pour in a flood
Good coined workers' blood.
So society must bow before Leiter.

Ah, weep, auld England, wall and weep,
And let the tears flow faster:
You were plonged in sorrow's donjon-keep
When Will the First did cross the deep,
But now the Lord of Hides and Skins
In a rain of Yankee gold begins
The conquest under Astor.

"While men may be starving." Carey said,
"I never yet would scorn them:
And, tho no cannibal, I claim
That I can live upon them."



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN (looking the picture of gladness all over)—Oh, I fee so happy! It is coming! It is coming! I knew it would come, but I never in-agined it would come soon enough for my old eyes to see it. It is coming fast! UNCLE SAM-What, pray? What?

B. J.-Socialism, of course!

U. S. (looking at B. J. suspiciously). Why, of course, it is coming. That's nothing new, or that it is coming that either. I have been telling you that all along.

B. J.—Yes, but I now see the signs of it; these signs were not there before Hurrah!

U. S. (looking behind and to the right and left of B. J.)—How you talk! I see nothing very particular that happened over night.

B. J. (testily)-Well, I do.

U. S. (looking up into the skies)-B. J.-Jones! Toledo Jones! Mayer

That's what's happened! Jones! U. S .- Bosh! B. J.—Doesn't he talk Socialist? Doesn't he say he is a Socialist? Doesn't

he denounce the capitalists?

U. S.-Give us a rest! Did you ever hear of Pingree? B. J.-Yes, the scoundrel! My bre-

ther in Detroit was employed in his shoe factory, and had to strike for even living wages, and lost! U. S .- And didn't he "talk Social-

B. J. scratches the back of his head. U. S.—And didn't he say he was a Socialist?

B. J. scratches the left side of his head. U. S .- And didn't he "denounce the

capitalists?" B. J. scratches the right side of his

U. S .- And did you ever hear of Wil-

liam R. Hearst-B. J. (giving a start)—Of the "New York Journal?"

U. S.-Yes; did you ever hear of that

B. J.—The contemptible scoundral and coward! Why, don't you know, what he has just done? He raised the

what he has just done? He raised the prices on his newsboys! Two of my little boys earn a living peddling apper, and they are now on strike.

U. S.—You seem to know him. Now why are you so indignant about him, and call him a coward?

B. J.—For mighty good reasons. He doesn't dare to tackle the grown mea, who are working for him; but the little.

boys, the most defenceless of all—them the coward squeezes. He has just had a strike of men on his hands on his ranch in California; there he does not seem to fear men; but here he does, and he therefore tries to get it out of the hides of the poor newsboys?

U. S.—Correct, old boy, correct! Now-didn't this labor-skinner Hearst "talk Socialism" in his paper?

B. J. relapses into silence, U. S.—Didn't he denounce the "blood-sucking capitalists?" B. J. takes off his hat and scratched

the top of it.
U. S.—Didn't he—
B. J.—Yes, yes, yes; he did, and

did that Pingree U. S.—And so does Jones now; Jones owner of oil-wells and of other mono-polistic labor-skinning concerns. Your brother got bitten by Pingree; your twe little boys got bitten by Hearst; and here YOU are ready to be bitten by Jones. When will you have had enough?

B. J. (collapses like a dish clout)-But how is one to know?!?!

U. S.—How is one to know? Easy enough: by applying everyday common sense. You heard the fable of the wolf protesting his love for the sheep! Well, you wouldn't take any stock in such protestations? Would you take stock in the protestations of the feet of course not. Why not?

B. J.—Because it ain't in their nature to be other than they are.

U. S.—Now, apply that everyday bit of common sense to the Social Question. The capitalist class are like the wolf The capitalist class are like the wolf and the fiee; the capitalist must live of the workers or die. That is his "material interests," that is his "class interests." All the phrases that a capitalist may use against "blood-sucking capitalists," "grinding monopolies, "Socialism" and the like are but balls to catch us with; they are like the protestations of the wolf and the fies. "No phrases" must be our device. Does a man want to help us abolish the was system of slavery and enthrone the working class? Then let him say without reservation or circumlocution, and let him then join our wanks, as and let him then join our ranks, sad fight all others who won't. But if a man does not come out for this demand plump and plain, then he is a fraud, or, what is equally, if not more, dangerous. a fool; in either case, we must give his the widest berth possible. "No more Pingrees, no more Hearsts, no more Joneses!"—That and the principle back Joneses!"—That and the principle had of it must be a motto with us; the ment that it is lost sight of that ment we are gone with ment we are gone with our heads right into the dragon's mouth.

NOTICE.

The comrades who, on the memorable night of July 10, were gathered on the Party's premises and stayed to the last are requested to send in their full name and addresses. They are being called

The receipt of a sample copy of TEN PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe

THE MERRY WAR

That Hes been Going on in Gotham

"Well," said Herr Tossofastein, "how sre things getting along in the S. L. P.?" "It is all running smoothly; they are making headway," replied Mr. Collat-sal Hawkins. "Let us then get excited about some-

thing."
Not just now. I have been reading there was a mind. There

was a great man."

"He was a grand man," said Tossoisten jealously. "because I lived after
im and many of my countrymen have
red his book."

read his book."
"Not so, not so," said Mr. Hawkins,
"armly. "He was not great because
he wrote a book, but because he was of

race."
I believe he is a sun-myth, the same

"I believe he is a sun-myth, the same shakespeare, and that Ignatius Don-elly wrote 'Capital.'" "Have you ever read it?" "I have been a Socialist fifty years." "Tes. you have been a Socialist so lag that you have forgotten what it

"And you came into the Party because you didn't know any better."
"You are trying to make Socialism

"You are a liar." "Ah yes. You should keep your shirt

That is the matter with him." wailed That is the matter with him, walled in Hawkins, "he won't take it off." This tenacity of old habits explained is some degree the reasons which lead in Hawkins to try so constantly to de-

Hawkins to try so constantly to de-ind the indefensible.
"I can say on the highest possible athority," the said very soberly and arrestly, "that Socialism will not suc-ced until we adapt ourselves to con-estens which never can exist."

mins which never can exist."

Mr. Tossofastein looked at him in admiration. "Who is your authority for that statement?"

Mr. Tossofastein looked at him in admiration. "Who is your authority for that statement?" "Who is? I myself am."

"That is true. Now, Mr. Porter, of Mss., the S. D. P. candidate for Governor, has worked the whole problem out. Here it is: The most nutritious of all foods is the egg. A hen weighs 1-40 as much as a man. Therefore, she reas much as a man. Therefore, she requires 1-40 as much food. Ten eggs a day would sustain life in a human being, so 1-4 of one egg would be all a hen would require. A hen lays an egg a day. We could make the thing much more simple if we gave it one egg in four days, keeping three for ourselves. Trail the hen, educate it, give it opportunity for expansion, allow it to develop its faculties, make it take the water-cure, and behold—we have the hen laying four, five, ten eggs a day, and yet through its own wonderful "Volkseltungized," internal economy, producing all these eggs by eating one producing all these eggs by eating one in four days. Wonderful. The prob-lem is solved. Man may now rest and rain his higher nature, pay his taxes, form Y. M. C. A.'s and play Post-Office." "Does Carey approve of it? Will he

"Save us and bless us," shricked Mrs.

"Save us and bless us," shrieked Mrs. Hawkins, rushing in, "Comrade Stahl his swallowed his head."

The men started up in dismay.
"Oh what a misfortune," moaned Hawkins. "It will poison him, and he had a hat on for which he did not pay me. Two dollars gone. This is the honor of a Socialist. This is the solidarity of which you talk. This is a spirit of class-consciousness to deprive a hard-working man of his money. I will hard-working man of his money. I will start a party of my own, and I dare anyone to join it. It was a fine hat, and he got it four sizes too large for him. It was a number seven hat, and he might grow to it, but I will expropriate the expropriator."

"But don't you see, don't you see?

"But don't you see, don't you see?
He will be just the man to run for office. He will have to trouble his head about nothing. Let the eagle scream," shouted Tossofastein.

That festive bird, the eagle, screams most to the purpose and with best results when it is contained in one of those strange and mysterious glass recentacles from Kentucky always la-

ceptacles from Kentucky, always la-belled "Full Quart." The eagle screamed throughout the night, and, like the oracle, it screamed with human

As morning dawned, Mr. Slobodinoffsky rushed in, and, falling exhausted in a chair, exclaimed, "It was attempted to be that it should happen."

His Comrades gazed on him in horror.

Few of them could believe his words e true. He then went on to that one man pointed at those present and said the Lord's Prayer, "and other ribald talk." This indecency was followed up by the enemy dangerously and violently assaulting them with "cigard" stubs. It was quite evident from all this that an attempt would be made to drive from the S. L. P. all those who did not believe in its principles and tactics, and that no mercy would be shown to those who only staid in to

Mr. Hilkowitch arose with the intenlion of placing all sin on a legal basis:
"I fear, Comrades, that we may win,
and if we win and are right, what shall we do then? If we have the dictators foint onto our shoulders all the neces-mary work which we have always oposed, then we can no longer poin roudly at ourselves being abused that shall we do if our role of marbrdom is gone? Look at poor Win-thewsky and poor Hoehn. They sing to the moon and they bay at the tenbut no man will do them the good of even kicking them—their once of even kicking them—their once tack in trade. We must not win, but must see that the unknowing with an beaten into fury, so we can stand aide and point out the injustice which being done to them, and profit by it.

-but be wrong. The others then told about their mal-The others then told about their mal-beatment. They were, much to their dispus, allowed the floor, and, after they had bellowed for three hours, see-ing," withdrew. Mr. Slobodinoffsky then violently "struck the last hour" when it was not looking, and he and his men left the hall.

The effects of this news was startling. One Comrade even frothed at the mouth so that they were forced to tap him.

that they were forced to tap him.

A spirit of revenge animated those recent, and Hilkowitch and Feigen. resent, and Hilkowitch and Feigen-chwans, having armed themselves to the teeth with sprinting shoes, urged an attack. Led on by these two, they proceeded to respect all laws, eccepting those of grammar. Tired at last of spring, they withdrew, and when they

recovered from their daze one of their number went to look at the enemy. He returned tired and disheartened. There was nothing in sight excepting a stone wall.

Stoneham, Mass.

Signs of the Times.

At the Cooper Union trolley-strikers'

meeting of the 18th ultimo, the follow-ing resolutions were handed to the chairman by a comrade in the audience: "WHEREAS. The working class, seeking through economic struggles to

better their condition, comes ever in conflict with the fact that the governing powers belong to their opponents, and "WHEREAS, When they strike, it is not the capitalist as a capitalist that overthrows them but the capitalist under the disguise of government, it being in the last analysis the municipal po-lice, the national and state troops and

the courts that conquer them; and "WHEREAS. The condition of the working class can never be permanently benefited nor even semporarily improved as long as the wage system continues, and private ownership in the means of living prevails; therefore be it "RESOLVED, That while endorsing the Brooklye trolley men in their strike

the Brooklyn trolley men in their strike against unjust conditions, we at the same time recommend to them to strike also at the ballot box on election day armed with the class-conscious ballot of the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of wage slavery and the substitution therefore of the common own-ership of the land and all the means of production, distribution and transportation."

The chairman, John N. Parsons, who conducted and mismanaged the strike, received and read the resolution to the audience. He little expected the finale, and when he got so far he could not very well stop; the audience was cheer-ing every sentence and broke out into wild applause at the close. Parsons, however, did not put the resolution to a vote. He dared not, knowing it would be carried.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works gas works, telephone and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sen, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of produc-tion and agencies of distribution, creat-ed by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that numanity, and who are convinced that the disInherited producting class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1 Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of S L P and sever their connection absolutely, with all other political parties.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer. 2.—Recording and Corresponding Sec-

retary.
3.—Financial Secretary.

4.—Treasurer. 5.—Literary Agent.

6.—Chairman, each meeting.
ORDER OF BUSINESS.
1.—Reading of minutes.

2.—New members.
3.—Correspondence.

4.-Financial Report.

5.—Report of Organizer. 6.—Report of Committees.

7.—Unfinished Business.

8.—New Business.
4. There shall be no initiation fee

charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee.

Committee.

5.—A full report of the first meeting, including a list of members, with inclosure of ten cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished

by the National Executive Committee pasted in monthly column on the mem-bership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numeri-cal strength and financial standing of members, party progress and pros-pects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled

as member at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the

National Secretary.

HENRY KUHN.

61 Beekman street, New York City.

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THE RISING TIDAL WAVE.

The Masters-the rank and file-are being heard; and in unmistakable notes, too; and through the regular channels,

The enlarged list, as it stands, Wednesday, the 2nd instant, of the Party organizations that have reported to the National Executive Comittee, in its un-qualified support and in equal condem-nation of the reactionist conspiracy that it overcame, is appended below:

STATE COMMITTEES. Colorado.

Indiana. Maryland. Massachusetts. Michigan. Missouri. New Jersey. New York. Ohio. Pennsylvania. Rhode Island. Texas. Virginia.

ALABAMA. Section Birmingham. ARIZONA, Section Phœnix. COLORADO, Section Denver. Section Leadville. Section Pueblo. CONNECTICUT, Section Hartford. Section Milford. Section New London.

Washington.

Section Rockville (American). Section Rockville (German). DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Section Washington.

ILLINOIS, Section Jacksonville. INDIANA, Section Indianapolis. Section Muncie. Section Richmond. KENTUCKY, Section Louisville

Section Newport. MASSACHUSETTS, Section Boston. Section Everett. Section Lawrence, Br. 2. Section Lynn.

Section Salem. Section Somerville. Section Stoneham. MICHIGAN. MINNESOTA, Section Duluth. MISSOURI

> NEBRASKA, Section Lincoln. Section Omaha.

Section St. Louis.

NEW JERSEY, Section Essex County. Section Passale County.

NEW YORK, Section Albany, Section Auburn (American and German branches). Section Buffalo. Section Pleasantville.

Section Sing Sing. Section Troy.
Section Woodhaven (located in the City of Greater New York).

OHIO, Section Lima. PENNSYLVANIA. Section Buena Vista. Section Erie (German). Section Houtzdale. Section McKeesport. Section Pittsburg Section West Newton. RHODE ISLAND,

Section Central Falls. Section Providence. VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON. Section Seattle. WISCONSIN, Section Milwaukee

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[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

The Massachusetts Organiser.

The Massachusetts Organiser.

To THE PEOPLE.—Now that Comrade Malloney has gone on the raod, we may connideutly expect great results from the work which he has undertaken. But aithough everyone realizes that our organizer is endowed with superb ability, we should realize further that he needs all the assistance that can be given and especially at this time, the best season of the year, many ways, for agitation among the working class.

Most of us have acquaintances and friends scattered throughout the State, who are, like ourselves, proletarians and open to conviction. Some of us may know men who have been voting our citect for years and have been voting our like to get into the organization, through lack of opportunity to form sections in their towns. It is probable that in every town, in even the most insignificant in the common-wealth there is an acquaintance of some comrade residing.

Here, then, is where every one has a chance to help the movement, and you who regret that you cannot carry on agitation, should take advantage of it. Send the names and addresses to Comrade J. F. Malloney, care of the S. C. C., 55 Main street. Worcester, Mass. It is only a little thing to do and may result in more good than you can imagine. Send also to these friends such literature as you can spare and a letter saying that Comrade Malloney will visit them one of these days. Elaborate this scheme to suit yourself, but bear the main point in mind, that the organizer needs help of this kind, and that it is your duty to give it.

W. J. CORCORAN, Jr.

A Holyoke, Mass., German's Sise-up of the Situation.

of the Situation.

To THE PEDPIE.—'t DVAY be of interest to the Comrades to know that some of our German Comrades here are sizing up the situation in New York all right. At the last meeting of Branch I. German, a Comrade made this remarkable observation:

"Was will De Leon?" (What is De Leon after?) "Er will Manner schaffen, die der Situation gewachsen sind." (He wants to build up men who will be equal to the situation.)

Holyoke, Mass., July 31.

"Bossism."

M. RUTHER.

"Bossism."

To THE PEOPLE.—My attention was recently directed to two or three squibs in the great "eyes-opener." otherwise. "Appeal to Reason," accusing the S. L. P. of "bossism," one more pointed than the rest, directly attacking Comrade De Leon. It is a strange thing that a man with the opportunities Wayland has had should remain so persistently muddled.

Men join the S. L. P. because they despise a "boss" in the first instance, and remain in the Party because its propaganda is aiways forwarded on the line of exact truth. The S. L. P. has many bright intellects capable of expounding the truth, but it has no little "Tin Gods." One does not have to have a "pull" to be recognized in the S. L. P. In fact, we do not think of the individual because men in the S. L. P. are not seeking personal honors. We are engaged in opening a pathway for the Social Revolution and are not awayed in any manner by the mere opinions of this or that individual. Science in politics, as well as in other things, observes, minutely, natural laws. Those incapable of understanding auch laws are at the mercy of every shuttle-cock of reform, and in their ignorance accuse clear-sighted S. L. P. men of narrowness. They never think of the asinine broadness of the two demands, which occur in the so-called S. D. P. of America, for both private and collective ownership.

There was a time when we of the West were easily fooled by cries of "bossism" and lack of "broadness," and some of us were stilly enough, perhaps, to repeat the rot. But since that we have studied for ourselves and have long since caesed to be attracted by municipal—public ownership—step at a time—divide the offices—broad sentimental slush. "Broad is the way that leadeth to Destruction," and we are satisfeed with the ternal slush. Broad is the way that leadeth to Destruction, and we are satisfeed with the straight and narrow path of scientific Socialism. We are also satisfied with De Leon as long as he sticks to the truth. For the truth will some time or other sink into

THEO. BERNINE. Omaha. Neb.

What Mortals These Fools Be.

What Mortals These Fools Be.

To THE PEOPLE.—On Friday, July 28, the "Volkszeitung" crowd, attempting to emulate our magnificent meeting of Monday, the 24th, hired Cooper Union, and thereby paid 75 good round simpleons, for as poor a gold brick as they have yet bought.

The hody of the hall was comfortably filled by half past eight, but the sides showed many vacant seats, and despite the fact that circulars printed in all known languages and a few dead ones, were distributed over the city calling upon various and sundry classes to turn out, the population of this burg did not respond in such great numbers as to require the placing outside of the S. R. O. sign, neither was there any overflow meeting.

A large number present were evidently opposed to those responsible for the meeting and did not hesitate to make the fact known. The first speaker was J. Mahlon Barnes, of Philadelphia, who had this time evidently forgotten to memorize the speech, as usual, written for him. He started with great show of bombast, but soon lost his cue and began a tirade of abuse, seeming to act as one who know he had gotten to the end of his tether, and, driven to bay, was snapping at these who had thin cornered. Several times did the audience gently admonish him that he was but feechly friendly with truth and weeded to know

had him cornered. Several times did the audience gently admonish him that he was but feebly friendly with truth and needed to know that virtue better than he appeared to, all of which did not have the effect of quieting

him. The next speaker was Hilkowitz. The real row started there. He tried to slander De Leo.. That was immediately responded to with three mighty sheers for De Leon that struck Hilkowitz full in the chest, followed by three other hearty cheers for Lucien Sanial. After that he and those who followed took the warning and steered clear of names that they saw would produce unwelcome applause.

nial. After that he and those who followed took the warning ard steered clear of names that they saw would produce unwelcome appliause.

Then spoke Long thusly: "I am in favor of the Alliance, unwaveringly so, but I don't want my life long friends called fakirs." Someone in the audience gently insinuated that the isbor movement was not so almighty stuck on being run along Mr. Long's Mre-long friendship lines. Again spoke Long after this fashion. "The Socialist press must be above reproach; it must be typographically correct, even classic in its use of language and grammatically abortive "Volkaseitung." English edition now called "The People," but soon to be called "Mud."

soon to be called "Mud."

Tommy Morgan, the clown of the control of the con

actually fizzled down and out; broader and broader areas of seats grew vacant and when Jonas spoke there was hardly anybody to speak

Out went the lights and the fizzle was over. S. D. COOPER. New York, Aug. 1.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon-

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. W. R., RICHMOND, VA.—John N. Parsons, the leader of the late disastrous trolley strike, could have been called off at any moment by the Post-Master of New York, and its article have been thus choked off. Parsonal is article have been thus choked off. Parsonal ever they call it, of and President, or what-leading of the New York Post-Masters. Democrats and Rt, ubilicans alike, these Post-Masters, have found the body a useful tool. Through the medium of its officers, of whom Parsons is one, the body has got to "endorse" of the bulk of the latter of the property of the bulk of the latter of the property of the bulk of the latter of the property of the bulk of the latter of the property of the bulk of the latter of the property of the propert

is busted wide open for ever. Give a wide berth to the man you speak of: he is either a fool or a crook.

A. J. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—There is no written matter dealing specifically with Party tactics. A good deal of that can be found in the report of the Party's last National Convention. The pamphlet "Reform or Revolution" deals largely upon that very subject, altho' in a more general way.

J. W. F., INCASVILLE, C.T.—So you found out, and mighty soon, too, that the bogus People had lied to you when it talked big about "deposition," and had cheated you, and that it is a flabby affair, and that the real thing, after all, is the S. L. P. PEOPLE, that being a genuine "born fighter"? Well, next time don't hasten to roost with a lot of freaks, as you did in the second issue of the bogus PEOPLE. As to your notion that the ballot is no good and that violence is the only means for emancipation, there is no use arguing with you any further until you case repeating your notion monomanizeally, and clinch the arguments with which we have again and again knocked out both you and others who hold like you. Here they are in a nutshell: "Physical force is not rejected by the Socialist: what he does reject is the notion that physical force is not rejected by the Socialist: what he does reject is the notion that physical force is not rejected by the Socialist: what he does reject is the notion that physical force is not rejected by the Socialist: what he does reject is the notion that physical force is not rejected by the Socialist: what he does reject is the notion that physical force is not rejected by the Socialist: what he does reject is the notion that physical force is propaganda is possible: it has to be limited to a few peaceful propaganda can be carried on openly, freely, and, consequently, it alone can reach the masses it he hallot is the barometer of the degree of intelligence of the masses and their ripenses for action, for physical force, should that be eventually forced upon it. You may think yourself "slapped in th

F. C., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Don't know what hours "Bird-lime Jones," of Toledo, gives his workingmen. To judge by what happened to his prototype Pingree, we shall know all about it one of these days, just as soon as he shall have got what his demagguery is after—and his workingmen shall have gone out on strike, as Pingree's did recently.

strike, as Pingree's did recently.

"DON." PHILADELPHIA. PA.—"Eavesdropper" is one who goes out of his way to overhear things not intended for his ears; "Bicmarckian police spy" is one who goes about mousing under false colors to ascertain what it is not wanted that such as he should know. Neither term is applicable to Vogt in the matter of libsen's letter. Ibsen went out of his way to convey information to Vogt of a treasonable nature. Every honorable man would have done as Vogt did. No honorable man will allow himself to be made a confident of wrong. Moreover, libsen's letter was an impudent one. They are trying to humbug you.

V. B. INDIANAPOLIS, IND., and L. M.,

of wrong. Moreover, Ibsen's letter was an impudent one. They are trying to humbur you.

V. B., INDIANAPOLIS, IND., and L. M., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The theory that both of you have hit upon as to Tammany Hall being back of the "Volkszeitung" sinke against the Party is a quite likely one. The circumstance that Philip Bauer, a non-Party member and Walking Delegate of the B. calayers' Union, led the attempted raid upon the Party's premises on the night of the let of last month; the circumstance that this Pauer is the Right Bower of the labor fakir Kieln, who is the President of that union and has a \$2,000 job from Tammany; the further circumstance that Waldinger, tho not a Party member either, jumped into the miest of the fray with a club in his hands on the night of the 8th of last month to assist the "Volkszeitung" crew capture the General Committee of Section Greater New York, and that this same Waldinger, together with Bohm and other such members of the Publishing Association recently voted in favor of the Tammany heeler Prince for President of the Central Fakirated Union (C. F. U., for short); the circumstance that this Prince has long been fishing for the Tammany nomination for Assembly in the 16th Assembly District of New York, where the

Parity's candidate polled last year over 2,200 votes, driving the Reps into the Democratic camp;—all this together with a score of other circumstances that your theory recalls to memory, points indeed to the likelihood of Tammany Hail's having a finger in this affair.

D. L. C., WACO, TEX.—Your sight is quite keen for one so far from the scene. Yes, the Party here and no living show so long as the petrified and repulsive "Volkszeitung" element was identified with it. As to your impression, however, that the split runs on race lines—"the field against the Dutch," as you put it—is an error. The error is due to your keeping only the "Volkszeitung" element in mind. It is entirely German, and the fact is all the more accentuated by whe fishiness or freakishness of the few non-Germans whom the "Volkszeitung" box is wrong. The facts are instituted the few non-Germans whom the "Volkszeitung" box is wrong. The facts are just the reverse. In "the field," as you call it, the German element is large; it is certain that a majority of the Germans are with the Party and heartily ashamed of their "Volkszeitung" countrymen. As told to a correspondent two weeks ago, don't do the German race in this country the injustice of believing that it is typified by the "Volkszeitung." The "Volkszeitung" element is a libel on the Germaningty.

T. T. YONKERS, N. Y.—Murphy's motion to start proceedings to dissolve the "Volkszeitung" Association and wind up the paper's affairs is already being acted on. Have patience. When this crew presumed to "depose" S. L. P. National Officers and put the Party into their vest pocket, they caught a Tartar, and they now know it.

F. R. S. KANSAS CITY, Mo.—What a silly notion to imagine that the cause of the workingman's poverty is that he rides too much in the cars and he should save the nickels he spends there, instead of "dropping them late the hungry pouches of the Leather Trust. Beery bit of what he saved in car fare he would have to spend in shoe leather. Of all silly solutions of the Labor Problem, yo

Business Manager's Letter-Box. BUSINESS MANAGER'S LETTERARY AGEN'S, and other comrades having in possession for sale or distribution books, pamphiets, leaflets or other party literature, carrying 184 William street address, are requested to change the same to 61 Heekman street, hoom 301, Box 1878.

J. H. AND OTHERS.—To insure insertion, copies for advertisements must be in our hands not later than Tuesday evenings.

B. S. NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Return the bogus "People" to the letter-carrier. Tell him not to bring it any more. If that does not help, write the N. Y. Postmaster, stating that you have refused to accept the paper, but without effect. He will see that it is stopped.

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NOTICE.—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party and the Friends of the Cause.

On Monday, July 10th, at about mid-On Monday, July 10th, at about midnight, an armed gang of ruffians, organized by the "Volkszeitung," tried to selze the office of the Party, and the offices of the Party organs. They were beaten back, the paraphernalia of the Party organization are in safe hands. We shall work right along. But, besides other moneys belonging to the Party, the "Volkszeitung" has now in hand a large sum for PEOPLE subscriptions paid in aufor PEOPLE subscriptions paid in au-vance, which, as a matter of course, we shall fill; they are also making every attempt to intercept THE PEO-PLE mail, and thus they get more money belonging to the Party, and intended for the Party press. All of this puts us in a a position of temporary financial embarrassment. Hence we feel compelled to call upon you, indi-vidually and collectively, to give all aid within your power, and give it

The initial expenditures for setting up a new office are rather large. Do all you can to extend the subscription list of THE PEOPLE published by the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., at 61 Beekman street, Room 305, New

Indulgence is asked for inability to attend to correspondence for a few days until matters are again straightened out. HENRY KUHN.

National Secretary.

61 Beekman street, New York City.

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Previously acknowledged \$\$11.90
S. Weinberg, Council Bluffs, Iowa. 2.50
Fred. Traulsen, Council Bluffs, Iowa. 2.50
Max Kleindienst, Jamaica Plains, Mass. 5.00
Collected at the meeting of Section Cincinnati, O. 5.00

N. Y.
Balance of a collection for the Kolomean (Galizia) "Tales" Weavers, by
B. Haker and H. Wohl, committee...
Section Akron, O., S. L. P...

B. Haker and H. Wohl, committee.

Section Akron, O., S. L. P.
F. B.
Louis Dworschak, Duluth, Minn.

Section Denver, Col., S. L. P.

Julius Samuels, City

Swedish Machinists Union, S. T. & L.

A. Newark, N. J.

John Cook, City,

Leonard Metz, Newark, N. J.

Little Billy, Newark, N. J.

John V. Gross, Hoboken, N. J.

Herman A. Schoegs, Union Hill, N. J.

Arthur Mende, Hoboken, N. J.

Herman A. Schoegs, Union Hill, N. J.

Arthur Mende, Hoboken, N. J.

Section Somerville, Mass, S. L. P.

Collected through Section New Haven,

Conn., S. L. P.

H. Brinkmann, Boston, Mass.

Thomas Merrigan, Lawrence, Mass.

John J. Duffy, Lawrence, Mass.

John J. Duffy, Lawrence, Mass.

Section Woonsocket, R. I., S. L. P.

New York State Committee.

American Branch, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Geo, Herrschaft, Jersey City, N. J.

National Executive Committee.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting held Tuesday, August 1st, with P. Murphy in the chair. The financial report for the week ending July 28th showed receipts 4104-67; expenditures \$25.76.

A committee was present from the N. J. State Committee, explaining the efforts made by the adherents of the "Volkszeitung" in trying to disrupt the State Committee. These efforts proved futile, but to put an end to this state of affairs, the State Committee requests that Section Elizabeth and Section Hudson County be suspended and the State Committee authorized to reorganize both. In the discussion that followed it was held that since Section Hudson County could take care of the traitors itself, it be left to the loyal comrades of that Section to rid the Party of the treasonable element; but in the case of Elizabeth ecisive action was needed. Resolved to suspend Section Elizabeth and authorize the State Committee to at once reorganize said section. Communications were received from official sources that the National Board of Appeals of Cleveland, Ohio, had crowned its long career freason to Party principles and Party tactics by sadorsing the "Volkszeltung" Kangaroe Executive Committee and that the Sections of Cleveland, at a joint meeting held Sunday, July 30th, had sustained the Board. After a thorough discussion it was resolved to suspend the Sections of Cleveland, which sustice by endorsing the "Volkszeltung" Kangaroe Executive Committee and that the Sections of Cleveland, at a joint meeting held
Sunday, July 30th, had sustained the Board.
After a thorough discussion it was resolved to
suspend the Sections of Cleveland, which suspension carries with it the suspension of the
Board of Appeals, to appoint Providence,
R. I., as the temporary seat of the
Board of Appeals, that the Section at Providence be ordered to at once select such a
temporary Board, and that the whole matter
be referred to a general vote of the Party
membership, calling upon such membership to
make nominations for a permanent seat of
the Board of Appeals; resolved also that the
work of reorganization at Cleveland be placed
in the hands of a committee of trusted comrades and that Comrade B. F. Keinard whos
about to conclude his tour in Massachusetts,
be ordered to proceed to Cleveland without
delay to assist in the work; further that the
leyal members of the Ohio State Committee
be instructed to hold over and to act for such
can fill the vacancies that have been created,
no present member of the State Committee
who endorses the "Volkszeltung" crew to be
permitted to participate in the work of the
committee. Resolved furthermore that Comrade Keinard septiculate in the work of the
committee. Resolved furthermore that Comrade Keinard septiculate in the State Committee
be instructed to fill such vacancies on the
State Committee of Section Philadelphia, Pa.,
reported a meeting of said Section at which
resolutions were adopted whereby said Section
places itself outside of the S. L. P. The reaonable act of the Board and of the Section
rade Committee of Section Philadelphia, Pa.,
reported a meeting of said Section at which
resolutions were adopted whereby said Section
places itself outside of the S. L. P. The resolutions demand that the Board of Appeals,
as ireasontble a body as Section Philadelphia
itself, without a shadow of constitution
of the Party property, etc.; and, last not
treat the surference o

Section Milwaukee, Wig, reported that the Academy of Social Science about which there had been some dispute in the past, had at-tached itself to the Section as an English-speaking branch. Section Milford, Conn., re-ported the expulsion of Carl Wagier for with-holding party property. A large number of

Sections and State Committees throughout the country sent resolutions condemning the "Volkszeitung" and its attempt to wreck the Party organs, a list of whom will be found elsewhere in these columns, several Sections sent word that they endoze the San Prancisco proposition for removal of the N. E. C. to Chicago and others—a few-sent endorsements of the Chicago proposition, while many others sent severe condemnations of the actions of that Section. No answer had as yet been received from Chicago to the lear sent to the organizer demanding an explanation of the unconstitutional and treasonable action of the Central Committee of that Section, and its paper, the "Worker's Call." It was reported from Chicago that the said Central Committee had voted not to transmit the result of the referendum vote on the question of severing connections with the Volkszeitung Publishing Association, that had been taken in the branches of the Section. Resolved to instruct the secretary to postpone the tabulation of the vote and to write to Chicago demanding an explanation on what authority the said Central Committee takes it upon itself to suppress a referendum vote of the Section.

demanding an explanation on what authority the said Central Committee takes it upon itself to suppress a referendum vote of the Section.

The time for amending the Pittsburg resolution having expired, the secretary was instructed to prepare the matter for general vote and submit same. The desertion of H. Stahl has made the first part of the resolution superfluous, but the latter part, demanding that candidates for members of the N. E. C. sign a piedze before they can be voted upon. Shall be submitted, together with an amendment of Section Yonkers N. Y., to the effect that a like piedge be, given by candidates for members of the Doad of Appeals and candidates for National Secretary. The Central Committee of Section Chicago had also sent amendment to the Pittsburg resolution, which was ruled out as being farcical and a clumsy attempt at satire.

The following Sections sent their vote upon the question of severing all connections with the Volkszeitung Publishing Association:

Stoneham, Mass., 11 for, none against: St. Louis, Mo., 18 for, none against: Cleveland, Ohlo, 20 for, 6 against: Tony, N. Y., 12 for, 2 against; Auburn, N. Y., 20 for, none against: Woburn, Mass., 11 for, none against: Canton, Ohlo, 7 for, 5 against; Louisville, Ky., 18 for, none against; Newport, Ky., 9 for, none against; Akron, Ohlo, 10 for, none against; Providence, R. I., 55 for, 6 against; Louisville, Ky., 18 for, none against; West Newton, Pa., 10 for, none against; West Newton, Pa., 10

CANADA.

LONDON, Ont., July 26, 1899.—Acting under instructions from Montreal, in accord with a referendum vote of the Party in Canada, Section London held a special meeting on Tuesday evening, July 25, to nominate and elect a National Secretary and National Secretary and National Executive Committee of the S. L. P. of Canada, Result was as follows, by a vote on proportional representation system of election.

National Secretary—Comrade Henry B. Ashplant.

National Secretary—Comrade Field B. Mrs. Pd.
Plant.
National Executive Committee—1. Mrs. Pd.
Westland. 2. Comrade Ed. Westland (pelnter).
3. Comrade M. Pickworth (woodwork.). 4.
Comrade F. J. Darch (accountant). 5. Comrade P. J. Darch (accountant). 5. Comrade P. J. Appleton (fronmolder). 7. Comrade Frank Radway (bleycle worker).
HENRY B. ASHPLANT,
Nat. Sec'y, S. L. P. of C.

COLORADO.

LEADVILLE.—The Section will meet every Sunday at Miners' Union Office, at 2.30 p. m., until further notice.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW LONDON.—Section S. L. P., New Lon-don, Conn. don. Conn.

RESOLVED. We uphold the action of the Connecticut State Committee and accept the new State Committee of Bridgeport. Conn., and also Comrado Chas. Mercer as State Organizer.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a meeting held July 26, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered forwarded to THE PEOPLE. "Worker's Call" and N. E. C. WHEREAS, In the insue of the Chicago "Worker's Call" for July 22, Section Chicago implies that a "state of anarchy" exists in the party's organization, because the N. E. C. have forced the "Volkszeitungi" conspirators to show their hands, and then dignifies the position of the Volkszeitungites by reconsimending that the Sections of the Party retain all funds in the local branches for an indefinite time, thus attempting to cripple the Party at a time when the membership shoult raily to its support, and WHEREAS, Section Chicago calls for a general vote in a manner that is wholly unconstitutional; therefore, be it RESOLVED. That Section Washington ignores Chicago's "demand" for a general vote on the question referred to, and WHEREAS. Section New York has shown itself abundantly competent to cope with the "Volkszeitung" conspirators, and WHEREAS. The editor of the Chicago "Worker's Call" has not published hitherto a line of information relative to the struggle in New York; therefore, be it RESOLVED. That Section Washington censures the editor of the "Worker's Call" for stating editorially that "Section New York in conspiration." Section Washington.

By JULIAN PIERCE, Secy.

ction Washington, By JULIAN PIERCE, Sec'y.

INDIANA.

INDIANA,

INDIANAPOLIS.—Section Richmond, Ind., submitted the enclosed resolutions to the Ind. State Committee, S. L. P., which were endorsed, and the following resolution was adopted by the Indiana State Committee:

In view of the fact that Section S. L. P., Chicago, in "The Worker's Call" calls for a general vote of the Party in terms indicating that they elevate themselves to the office of executive body of the S. L. P. and intend to stab the Party in the back by advising the Party membership to withhold all moneys from the National Executive, and at the same time expect the same to do all work necessary for the Party, be it, therefore, RESOLVED, That the Indiana State Committee S. L. P., disapproves of the action of Section Chicago, S. L. P., in the most emphatic terms. In times of a Party crisis they preach dissension rather than, support the Party in a critical period.

RICHMOND.—At the Section meeting the

RICHMOND.—At the Section meeting the following resolution was adopted unanimously: That we condem the action of Section Chicago in advising the Sections to withhold money from the N. E. C. in the time of greatest need.

That we call upon all members to uphold the Party through its regularly constituted officials in the present difficulty.

CHARLES A. FRYAR. Chairman.

WILLIAM H. SINGER, Sec'y.

JOSEPH BRUNNER, Organizer.

KANSAS.

PITTSBURG.—At the regular meeting of Pittsburg Section. S. L. P., on June 19, '98, the following comrades were elected as members of State Committee: A. Galiagher, Steve Weish, Caspar Girkin, Dan O'Donnell, J. H. Roberts, Lewis Lewis, Charles Heising, Comrade E. A. Cain was unanimously elected to fill the place of Comrade Eikner, who retires, as Secretary of State Committee.

E. A. CAIN,

504 N. Grand st., Pittsburg, Kan.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The vote of questions submitted by the State Central Committee:

Art. I. Shall each section be snittled to nominate one candidate for the following offices to be voted for at the next State election? Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary, Treasurer and Receiver General, Attorney General, Auditor. Yes—211. No—5.

Art. 2. Shall the candidates elected by the sections be the nominees at the convention? Yes—198. No—5.

sections be the nominees at the convention? Yes-199. No-9.

Art. 1 Shall the S. C. C. prepare ballots for the same, to be used at the convention? Yes-150. No-10.

Art. 4 Shall the S. C. C. prepare a platform and submit it for amendment, and afterwards for adoption. Yes-202. No-14.

Art. 5 Shall the S. C. C. prepare an order

of business to be used at the convention?
Yea-154. No-46.
Nominations for Governor-Geo. R. Peare,
W. J. Hoar and L. D. Usher.
For Lieut. Governor-M. T. Berry and G.

F. Stevens.
For Secretary—Geo. Wrenn, Martha M.
Avery and G. F. Stevens.
For Treasurer and Receiver General—
Martha M. Avery, Charles Wentworth.
For Attorney General—C. E. Spellman and
Atto Sullivan.
For Attorney General—C. F. Spellman and
Attorney General—C. F. Spellman and
Attorney General—C. S. Otiver, Byron Efford and For Auditor-L. S. Oliver, Byron Efford and John Baime.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

STATE COMMITTEE.—At the regular meeting of the State Committee the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS. Sections Long Island City. Corona and Wykoff Heighta have lent support to the conspiracy through which the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association has not only appropriated the local and National German organs, to wit: the "Volkszettung" and "Vorwarts," but also attempted to appropriate our English organ. THE PEO-PLE, and even the Party organization itself to its own, reactionary, selfish and corrupt use:

RESOLVED. That said Long Island City, Corona and Wykoff Heights Sections be suspended and the loyal sections in Queens County be called upon to reconstitute the County Committee and through such County Committee to reorganize the movement in the districts heretofore under the jurisdiction of the said suspended sections.

SECTION NEW YORK, CITY EXECUTIVE—At its session of July 31st, the City Executive Committee of Section Greater New
York adopted the following resolutions:
WHEREAS, In its session of July 31st, the Gity Executive Committee of Section Greater
New York adopted a report presented by the
City Executive Committee, and published in
THE PEOPLE, in which the entire controversy between the Party, on the one hand,
and the "N. Y. Volkszeltung," on the other
hand, was clearly defined as turning around
the question, whether the "N. Y. Volkszeltung," is to be under the control of the Party,
or the Party under the control of an usurpatory Publishing Association, which claims, by
virtue of its "legal form," complete independence of the Party, though originally established and all along supported and maintained
by the Party, though originally established and all along supported and maintained
by the Party, and
WHEREAS, When this same Publishing Association found that the Party was determined
to assert its rightful control over the "Volkszelitung," or, contravises, to relinquish its
support from it, proceeded in an illegal and
unconstitutional manner to call a snap meeting of a logus general committee, exclusively
composed of its own tools, which pretended
to, suspend immediately all the local, State
and National officers of the Party, contravy to
all provisions of the national constitution and
local by-laws, and even exceeding the powers
of a lawfully constituted General Committee,
and Hereas.

and
WHEREAS, Section Greater New York immediately took energetic measures against and WHEREAS, Section Greater New York immediately took energetic measures against these pretenders and conspirators, who regard the S. L. P. as a mere annex to a piratical-publishing Association, and was manfully battling against these traitors and valiantly striving to reform the lines and fill up the ranks of the S. L. P. in New York: and WHEREAS. In the Chicago is reported to have decided "that the Party organization in New York is in a state of anarchy"; to call on Sections to withhold all official recognition from either contending party." that is, to recipies to recognize the legally elected National Executive Committee that hitherto has received the loyal and hearty support of the Whole-Party. To recommend to retain all Party funds in the local branches, that is, to cut off all supplies from the N. E. C. and to thus cripple the whole Party, while the Party's enemies, the "Volkszeitung" Annex, are being supplied with funds by singing societies, sleck and death benefit societies, pure and simple unions, and enemies of the Party generally; to put forward certain propositions for a general-vote, not in the established constitutionally; and, practically, to declare the "Workers' Call" as the national organ of the Party; and WHEREAS, There appeared in the same is-

WHEREAS. There appeared in the same issue of that paper an editorial article, in which "A. M. Sittons. Editor," mentions with pride the fact that under his management the "Workers' Call" has "refrained from the publication of all matters of party controversy, which means that "A. M. Simons. Editor, refrained from supporting the decisions of the Party adopted in National Convention and saided from supporting the decisions of the Party adopted in National Convention and saided for a lack of courage or good will, out of the party adopted in National Convention and spinlished somewhere amouncing the "suspension" of the present N. E. C., it being admitted that said communication "is not signed by any official of Section New York, but by an individual member," it therefore being admitted that said communication is without any validity and null and void; in which "A. M. Simons, Editor," 'tenders the columns of this paper to the Party membership as a means of making its will known and when that will is once announced to assist them in securing its enforcement, all of which, divested of its innocent Christian garb, means that "A. M. Simons, Editor," 'graciously accepts the office of editor of the 'national' party organ, established by Section Chicago, and is willing to undergo any amount of trouble and sacrifice; to be able to make this greatest of all sacrifices; in which he asks "whatever action is taken should be taken immediately, etc.," so that the Sections might act withou; necessary information and due dilberation, which hagain simply means that "A. M. Simons, Editor," is impatient to immediately, etc.," so that the Section Sight act withou; necessary information and due dilberation, which hagain simply means that "A. M. Simons, Editor," is impatient to immediately, etc.," so that the Section Greater New York in its battle with the traitors in front, Section Chicago falls on our rear; instead of helping to maintain the Party organization intact, it declares that you will make the party of the party of the party o

worse than useless:

RESOLVED. That we call on Sections, comrades, and sympathizers throughout the land,
to support the National Executive Committee
and Section New York to the full extent of
their ability, so that treason, cowardice and
self-seeking may be stamped out of our midst
and a united and powerful S. L. P. emerge
out of the present difficulties. These are the
times that try men's souls and act on a party
such as eurs like a purifying fire, separating
the dross from the gold. When all the capitallit papers in this great city give their
unanimous support to the enemies of the National Executive Committee, when a Tammany, "Dally News" rejoices at the "Geilsion" of the National Board of Appeals to
treasonably support the Annex of the "Volkaseitung," because (as it thinks) this action
might tend to deprive us of our Party Emblem
on the official balist — at such a time there
can be no question as to where all truehearted and brave Socialists have to stand.
Comrades, stand by the ship.'

The next regular meeting of the General

H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

The next regular meeting of the General Committee of Section New York S. L. P. will take place at 528 E. 11th street, New York City, at the club rooms of the Workmen's Educational Club of the 14th Assembly District, on Saturday, August 12th, 8 p. m.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

The below schedule of open air campaism meetings has been arranged in the assembly district—ath street and advanue, Manhattan.

18th assembly district—4th street and Avenue B, Manhattan.

Tuesday, August 5th, 8 p. m.

Sith assembly district—14th street and William Avenue, Manhattan.

Wednesday August 9th, 8 p. m. 14th assembly district-19th street and 3d 18th assembly district—15th street and 2d

Thursday, August 10th, 8 p. m. assembly district—81st street and 1st Thursday, August 19th, ep. m.
28th assembly district—81st street and 1st
avenue, Manhattan.
30th assembly district—86th street and 1st
avenue, Manhattan.

avenue, Manhatian.
Friday, August 11th, 8 p. m.
22d assembly district—106th street and 3d
avenue, Manhatian.
32d assembly district—106th street and Lexington avenue, Manhatian.
Saturday, August 12th, 8 p. m.
1st assembly district—Hudson and Canal
streets, Manhatian.

Saturday, Atanas Hudson and Canal streets, Manhattan.
The above assembly district organizations of Section New York S. L. P. should see to make the necessary arrangements for these meetings, have speakers platform ready and provide themselves with literature, which can be had at moderate rates from the Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, New York City.

L. ABELSON, Organizer,
Section New York S. L. P.
23 Duane street, New York City,

FOR THE AGITATION FUND OF SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P.
25th Assembly District sold 50 Agitation
Stamps \$2.50
H. Kuhn 1.00 Stamps 1.00

H. Kuhn 1.00

Collected at meeting of General Committee on July 22. 14.82

34th and 25th Assembly Districts for 92

4.60 American Branch

PENNSYLVANIA.

STONEBORO.—At our last meeting, held in June, the members voted unanimously in favor of the proposition of the N. E. C. to sever connection with the Volkszeitung Publishing Association and adopted this resolution:

WHEREAS. A controversy has broken out between the N. E. C. and the Volkszeitung Publishing Association over the tactics of the Party, be it

Publishing Association over the taxtee of Party; be it

RESOLVED, That we endorse the attitude of the N. E. C. and of our national organs, THE PEOFLE and "Vorwärts";

RESOLVED, That we fully endorse the attitude of the Party on the subject of the S. T. & L. A. and look upon this organization as of the highest importance for the emancipation of the working class.

A. P. HUELS, Organizer, DAVE NOBLE,

HENRY JONES,

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The annual meeting of Section Providence, R. I., held in Textile Hall on the 26th instant, surpassed all its predeces-sors in attendance. The recent trouble in New York was responsible for the interest manifested and the comrades came to place on the 26th instant, surpassed all its predecessors in attendance. The recent trouble in New York was responsible for the interest manifested and the comrades came to place themselves on record before the Party at large. More than sixty members were present, a special notice baving been mailed to every member by the branch secretaries. Comrade James Reid was chairman and L. Silverberg, secretary. A committee appointed to examine the cards of the members reported all present in good standing. The Organizer and the officers of the City Committee presented their resports and the same were referred to the proper committees. A committee of three to prepare resolutions was elected. Comrades Kroll, Curran, Guldbrandsen, Fassel, Higgins, Lee and McGuigan, of Section Providence, Dana and Browen of Section Pawtucket, and Shea of Section Central Falls were selected as the new State Committee. Vacancies in the delegation to District Alliance 17, S. T. & L. A. were filled.

The matter of the general vote on the severance of relations with S. C. P. A. was taken up. On call Comrade Curran explained the call of the N. E. C. Comrades Reiseroff, Theinert, Kroll, Silverberg, Fassel, Seminoff, McDermott, Thornton, Levin, Jease and others spoke for favorable action on the call, and Comrade Gershanick in total and Schmidt in partial opposition. The discussion continued until 11 P. M.. On § show of hands 55 voted to sever relations—with the Publishing Assorciation and 6 voted against. The result was received with applause.

The committee on resolutions on the same subject.

ON S. T. & L. A.

same subject.

ON S. T. & L. A.

Same subject.

ON S. T. & L. A.

WHEREAS, The haste of the Slater Mills Corporation to crush the Local Alliance of the S. T. & L. A. at Slatersville by persecuting its members for advocating Socialist principles and supporting them with the S. L. P. ballot, and the unanimity of the mill owners and superintendents, in Rhode Island in advising their wage slaves to eschew Socialist Trade Unions and organize pure and simple unions "like Mr. Whitehead's in Fall River," is proof of the self-evident fact that pure and simple unions are a haven of refuge to the capitalist class and a ruse by which labor fakirs may acquire pelf and cupitalist estecem.

RESOLVED. That Section Providence, as heretofore, and still more so now as a result of recent experience, approves the attitude of the Farty in considering the S. T. & L. A. an indispensable necessity for the success of the S. L. P., the former economic organization and the latter political organization constituting the wings of the Socialist movement, both absolutely essential for the ultimate triumph of Socialism."

ON DELEGATE RODY OF SECTION

ON DELEGATE BODY OF SECTION CHICAGO.

ON DELEGATE BODY OF SECTION CHICAGO.

WHEREAS, The delegate body of Section Chicago, by a notice, dated July 18, 1899, published in the "Workers' Call" of July 224, ignores the unconstitutionality of the action of the "Volkszeitung" usurpers on July 10th last, and calls on the Party membership to vote on certain propositions relative to the removal of the N. E. B. from New York City and the holding of a national convention; and WHEREAS. The "Workers' Call," a Party organ, supports this notice editorially;
RESOLVED, That in the opinion of Section Providence this action of the delegate body of Section Chicago is a flagrant transgression of the Party constitution and a usurpation by it of authority belonging to the National Executive Committee, which has not ceased to exist notwithstanding the treachery of the "Volkszcitung" conspirators and the unusual haste of the delegate body of Section Chicago in prejudging the case;

RESOLVED. That Section Providence refuses to vote on the propositions of the delegate body of Section Chicago, recommends to Section Chicago to disavow the unconstitutional conduct of its delegate body and the editor of the "Workers" Call," and urges all other Sections of the Party to take similar action.

The matter of a new constitution for the Sec-

The matter of a new constitution for the Section to escape the entanglements of the new caucus act was referred to a Section meeting to be called in the discretion of the City Committee. The meeting adjourned at 11.30 P. M.

SLATERSVILLE STRIKE FUND.

Previously acknowledged	256.4
Section Providence, R. I. Branch ?	10.0
Section Tacoma, Wash., collection	10.0
Section Minneapolis Minn	5.0
mittee, on lists 1, 6 and 7	4.1
	3.7
Section Cleveland, O	5.0
Section Pittsburg, Pa., Branch 1 col-	
Section Worcester, Mass., collected on	4.3
Common from sympanizers outside of	
Party	2.0
Party Section Fitchburg, Mass., collection	9.4
Minneapolis, Minn., Machinists Union,	Albeis
S. T. & L. A.	G.5
Detroit, Mich., German Carpenters and.	
Joiners Union, L. A. 207, S. T. & L. A.	5.0
Pittsburg. Pa. L. A. 190, S. T. & L. A.	
New Bedford, Mass., L. A. 10, S. T. &	2.5
T A Decitora, Mass., L. A. 10, S. T. &	
Collected from brewery workers of	5.0
Collected from prewery workers of	
Quinniplat Brewery, New Haven,	
Conn., and others	4.0
U. Schwerdtfagen, A. Carlson and A	
MRIT New London Conn	.7
L. Silverberg, Providence, R. I	1.0
L. Silverberg, Providence, R. I	1.0
J. McCann. Pawtucket, R. I	
J. O. Charbonneau, Cranston, R. I	1.0
Fred. Roberts, Whitinsville, Mass	
From members, New Bedford, Mass.	LO
Der A Dankinson, New Dediord, Mass.,	以
At come arkinson	2.2
per A. Parkinson	
Mass., per H. Parkinson	1.2
By various comrades, Cleveland, O. ner	
P. C. Christiansen	1.1
	JENNING

SOCIALIST LABOR PART

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembles re-asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but he light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the expe-

opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the eristence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to the class, and the abject dependence of the mightlest of nations upon that class. Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the mean of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage alexant.

of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is endeprived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutoen

may rule

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuals that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor party once more enters to

protest. Gace more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that prival property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course

evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts at other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out

upon all other honest citisens, to organize under the banner of the Social Labor party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determine to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that he to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so than asset together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struckle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the last and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war as social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the frequency of the faculties multiplied by all the modern factors. exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern fa-

RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of laborpresent the following demands:

1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the program

2. The United States to obtain po seession of the mines, railroads, cast telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal Government and to elect their own superior officers, but

no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries require municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively und control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior

cers, but ne emr'ayee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable, Revocation of all lagrants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

5. Congressional legislation providing for the scientilic management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources. of the country

luventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by 8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller inco

to be excempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in measurable to books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Us

abridged right of combination.

11. Prehibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of the complex of the complex

ployment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or mor Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities country.

city, state and nation; city, state and nation.

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equal zation of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed to the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and a efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon a measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

18. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state as municipal), wherever it exists.

municipal), wherever it exists 17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislate chambers.

channers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equivalent of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective continuous.

tuencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States.

ministration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital pur

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man, proceeds of entertainment 10:00	16th Assembly District, New York (co)
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